

its colour and proportions. The only specimens I have seen are in the British Museum, and form part of the collections brought by the late Mr. Loftus from the banks of the Euphrates.

11. *Lepus craspedotis*, sp. nov.

L. supra fuscus ex nigro cum isabellino vermiculatum mixto, pilis mollissimis basin versus pallide cinereis, juxta apicem nigris, isabellino terminatis; subtus albus; nucha, collo posteriore pectoreque fusco-rufescentibus; auribus magnis, extus brunneis, postice apicem versus nigris, intus fere nudis, margine posteriore isabellina, anteriore pilis longioribus albidis induta, apicem versus nigra; cauda supra nigra, ad latera subtusque alba.

Long. corporis cum capite 15, caudæ (vertebrarum) 3·5, auris 6 poll., lat. ejusdem 3·25, long. tarsi 4·25 (dimensionibus ad femur nuper occisam mensis).

Hab. in Gedrosia.

This hare differs greatly from all Indian species, and resembles *L. mediterraneus*, but it is less rufous and has much larger ears. A still more nearly allied form is a hare imperfectly described by Dr. Gray (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1867, ser. 3, vol. xx. p. 222) as *Eulagos judææ*: this, however, is larger, the tarsus measuring 5·1 inches; and the fur is differently coloured.

XLI.—*Descriptions of new Species of New-Zealand Fish.*
By F. W. HUTTON, Curator of the Otago Museum.

Toxotes squamosus.

D. $\frac{5}{23}$. A. $\frac{3}{23}$. P. 20. V. 1 | 5. L. lat. 85. L. transv. 11/18.

Length twice and a third the height of the body, or nearly four times the length of the head; length of the snout equal to the width between the orbits. A single row of teeth on each palatine bone, none on the vomer; teeth in the jaws cardiform, the exterior row on the intermaxillaries larger. Diameter of the eye goes three times and a half into the length of the head. Maxillary extends back nearly to the vertical from the centre of the orbit. Operculum, præoperculum, and maxillary scaly, their margins smooth. Dorsal and anal fins covered with scales; the first soft ray of the dorsal and anal longest, behind which the fins suddenly contract and then maintain a uniform level along the tail. Pectorals long and pointed. Ventrals small, with a set of elongated scales just

above the base of each. Caudal deeply forked, the lobes equal to the length of the pectorals.

Colour uniform silvery, getting darker on the back.

Total length of the specimen 22 inches.

Hab. Cook Straits.

This description is from a stuffed specimen belonging to W. T. L. Travers, Esq., F.L.S., of Wellington, who kindly sent it to me for description. He informs me that several years ago he saw other specimens of this fish on the shores of Massacre Bay.

In general appearance it much resembles *T. jaculator*; but, besides the differences in the fin-rays and scales, the anterior superior profile of the snout is more blunt, the vertical fins are more deeply contracted behind the first soft rays, the anal spines are much more slender, and the spinal portions of the fins are covered with scales quite as much as the soft portions.

Therapon (?) rubiginosus.

D. $\frac{12}{11}$. A. $\frac{3}{10}$. L. lat. 80. L. transv. 12/23.

Length three times the height of the body, or four times the length of the head; the diameter of the eye goes three times and a half into the length of the head. Scales ctenoid. Body compressed, the greatest height under the third dorsal spine. Mouth small, nearly vertical. A series of very minute teeth in each jaw; palate apparently toothless. Preoperculum denticulated on its posterior margin, smooth below; operculum smooth, armed with two small flat spines. Dorsal single, deeply notched; the third spine, which is the longest, goes nearly twice and a half into the length of the head. Spines of the dorsal and anal very strong. Anal and soft dorsal half-covered with scales, the spiny parts scaleless; caudal and exterior surfaces of pectorals and ventrals more or less covered with small scales. Caudal forked, each lobe about equal to the length of the head. The dorsal commences at the base of the ventrals, and ends at a distance from the caudal equal to about two thirds of the length of the head. Pectorals pointed; the upper rays the longest, but not so long as the head, and not extending so far back as the point of the ventrals. Ventrals inserted behind the pectorals, and extending to about one half the distance to the vent.

Colour apparently reddish, fading to greyish yellow.

Total length of the specimen 16 inches.

Hab. Coast of Otago.

This fish is described from a single stuffed specimen in the

Otago Museum. It differs from *Therapon* in the oblique cleft of the mouth, the forked caudal, and the greater development of the scales on the vertical fins; but I hesitate to draw up generic characters for it until I can get a fresh specimen.

Trachichthys Trailli.

B. 8. D. $\frac{5}{13}$. A. $\frac{3}{10}$. V. $\frac{1}{6}$. P. 12. C. $\frac{7}{6}$. L. lat. ca 95.

Length twice and one fourth the height, or three times the length of the head; snout about half the diameter of the eye, which goes twice and two thirds into the length of the head. Maxillary extending to posterior part of the orbit, dilated at the end. All the teeth on the jaws, palate, and vomer very small. Interorbital space convex, equal to the diameter of the eye. Scales ending before the middle of the eye. Nostrils and ridges on the top of the head as in *T. elongatus*. Snout with two spines directed forward, one from each ridge. Infraorbital slightly crenated along its inferior margin. Præoperculum divided by a deep channel, which is crossed at the angle by a strong, rough, projecting spine, which extends to the gill-opening. Operculum with radiating rough ridges and a single spine. Cheeks scaly. Scapular bone with a spine equal to that on the operculum. Spines of the dorsal short and smooth; the third soft ray the longest, and as long as the pectorals, which are rounded and one fifth of the length of the body. Caudal forked, composed of twenty-two soft rays, with seven spines above and six below. Spines of the anal small. Ventrals situated on either side of the vent, slightly behind the pectorals; they extend back to the end of the pectorals; ventral keel with eleven scales, each armed with a strong spine directed backward.

Colour greyish yellow; fins yellow.

Total length of the specimen $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

This fish was found dead and floating on the surface of the water near Stewart Island by Mr. C. Traill, who presented it to the Otago Museum, and after whom I have much pleasure in naming it.

Notothenia angustata.

B. 6. D. 4-5 | 28-29. A. 22-24. V. $\frac{1}{5}$. P. 19.

L. lat. 52-58. L. transv. 6/13-15.

Length four times and a half the height of the body, or three times and a half the length of the head; breadth of the head equal to the height of the body; interorbital space rather more than twice the diameter of the eye. Top of the head flat, roughened; a bony ridge over each eye, extending

back to the posterior margin of the præoperculum. Eyes lateral. Mouth wide, with rather strong teeth in the jaws and a band of villiform teeth behind them; vomer and palatine bones smooth. Præoperculum scaly behind the eye, its margin denticulated. Operculum with two points above the shoulder. Lower jaw slightly longer. Spines of first dorsal flexible. Ventrals in front of the pectorals. Caudal rounded.

Variable in colour from dark olivaceous black to olive-green, slightly mottled with blackish on the back; lips speckled with white; axil of pectorals yellow; caudal and dorsal blackish.

Total length 14·5 inches.

Hab. Dunedin.

This fish and the next differ from the rest of the species of *Notothenia* in having the head narrower and the eyes lateral.

Notothenia microlepidota.

B. 6. D. 7 | 26. A. 23. V. $\frac{1}{5}$. P. 18. L. lat. 91.

L. transv. 12/32.

Length four times and a half the height of the body, or three times and a half the length of the head; breadth of the head not much more than half its length. Interorbital space rather less than twice the diameter of the eye, flat, slightly roughened. Præoperculum scaly behind the eye, its margin entire, straight; operculum with a semicircular notch above the shoulder. Eyes lateral. Teeth as in the last species. Lower jaw longer. Ventrals a little in front of the pectorals. Caudal emarginate. No pores on the head.

Purplish brown above, greyish below; throat, gill-membranes, axil of pectorals, and opercles yellowish.

Total length 17·25 inches.

Hab. Dunedin and Moeraki.

Psychrolutes latus.

B. 7. D. 9. A. 9. C. 10. V. 2.

Length nearly three times and a half the height of the body, or about twice and three fourths the length of the head. Breadth of the head equal to its length; height of the head about four fifths of its breadth. Snout rounded, jaws equal, maxillary not extending to the middle of the eye. Anterior nostril with a very short tentacle. Diameter of the eye about one third of the interorbital space. Top of the head and operculum covered with soft skin. Operculum produced into a flexible posterior process; the gill-opening commences above

that process, and is not continuous with that of the other side. Body compressed posteriorly, covered with soft, rather loose skin. Pectorals rounded, the middle rays longest, extending beyond the vent. Ventrals very short, situated below the middle of the base of the pectorals, and at a distance from one another of rather more than the length of the fin; the base of each is surrounded by a fold of loose skin. Dorsal and anal opposite one another, situated far back on the tail, almost entirely enveloped in skin. Caudal rounded. Vent situated rather nearer the origin of the anal than the root of the ventrals.

Dark greyish brown, irregularly spotted with white.

Total length 8 inches, length of head 2·5, breadth of head 2·5, height of body 2.

Hab. Dunedin and Bluff harbours.

Trygon brevicaudata.

Trygon thalassia (?), Hutton, Cat. Fish. N. Z. p. 85, nec Columna.

Female. Disk rather broader than long, the anterior margins forming a very obtuse angle, which is interrupted by a short projection of the snout. Body smooth, with a single small oval tubercle in the centre of the back. Tail not longer than the body, with a cutaneous fold along the lower side, but no upper ridge; armed with two serrated spines, the anterior one the smaller, and in front of these a row of large ossifications; sides of the tail with smaller stellate ossifications.

Brown above, whitish below.

Length of disk 44 inches, breadth 48; tail 32 + inches.

Hab. Dunedin Harbour.

The end of the tail of this specimen is broken off; but it is evident that it could only have extended a few inches further.

XLII.—*On a new Genus and Species of Trap-door Spider from South Africa.* By the Rev. O. P. CAMBRIDGE, M.A., C.M.Z.S., &c.

[Plate X.]

IN the 'Field' of October the 10th, 1874, there appeared an account of a trap-door spider whose nest is formed in the bark of trees. Not long since examples of the nest (in one of which was a female of the spider) were forwarded to me, with a request that I would write a short notice of them for the 'Field;' a brief account of the genus and species was accord-